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PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS.

GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments, Patrick-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1855.

JAMES M. TIDMARSH, Esq., Mayor of Kilkenny,
in the Chair.

Present, the following members:—

Henry P. Clarke, Esq.	Thomas B. M'Creery, Esq.
Mr. P. M. Delany.	Mr. Alexander Montgomery.
Rev. J. Graves, A. B., Hon. Sec.	Peter O'Callaghan, Esq.
John James, Esq., L.R.C.S.I.	John G. A. Prim, Hon. Sec.
John Kearns, Esq., L.R.C.S.	James G. Robertson, Esq.
Edward Lane, Esq.	H. J. Pelham West, Esq.

The following new members were elected:—

The Marchioness of Waterford : proposed by Lord James Butler.

Edward Richardson, Esq., Sculptor, 7, Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square, London : proposed by Edward H. Paget, Esq.

Joseph Grubb, Esq., Queen-street, Clonmel; Robert Malcomson, Esq., Clonmel; Thomas Malcomson, Esq., Clonmel; Benjamin Fail, Esq., Clonmel; and James Flynn, A.B., M.B., Resident Physician, District Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel : proposed by J. Ward Dowsley, Esq., M.D.

Edward Palk, Esq., Southampton : proposed by Somerset T. Allen, Esq.

The Rev. Robert Hewson, Rathcore, Enfield; the Rev. John Brunskill, A.M., Castle-Gregory, Tralee; Richard Chearnley, Esq., D.L., J.P., Salter-bridge, Cappoquin; Maurice Macnamara O'Connor, Esq., The Hermitage, Listowel; and John B. Doyle, Esq., 5, Martello-terrace, Sandymount, Dublin : proposed by Richard Hitchcock, Esq.

James R. Day, Esq., Church-street, Youghal; Rev. Thomas T. Hallaran, Rectory, Castlemartyr; Alexander Anderson, Esq., C.E., Woodview, Lismore; Edward G. Martin, Esq., Architect, 119,

George's-street, Cork; Miss Hyde, Belvue, Youghal; and William Gillespie, Esq., Architect, 15, Charlotte-quay, Cork: proposed by Edward Fitzgerald, Local Secretary, Youghal.

Major Elliott, Rathcurby, Kilmacow, Waterford: proposed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford.

Henry J. Pelham West, Esq., 11, Ormond-quay, Dublin: proposed by James G. Robertson, Esq.

M. George Frisch, Manheim, Germany; James Crosby, Esq., F. S. A., Church-court, Old Jury, London; Francis H. Tuckey, Esq., 48, South Mall, Cork; and Mr. Miles Byrne, Newbridge National School, Rathdrum: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

The following presentations were received, and thanks ordered to be given to the donors:—

By the Rev. James Wills, A.M., M.R.I.A.: “An Itinerary, written by Fynes Moryson, Gent.,” folio, London; the original edition, in fine preservation.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: “*Archæologia Æliana*,” Vol. IV. parts 1 to 3.

By the Sussex Archæological Society: their “Collections,” Vol. VII.

By the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: “*The Archæological Journal*,” No. 44.

By the Editor, Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: “*The Ulster Journal of Archæology*,” No. 9.

By the Author, Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.: “Original Letters and Papers in illustration of the History of the Church in Ireland, during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.”

By James G. Robertson, Esq.: “An Analysis of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, prior to the Fifth Century,” by William Webb; also, “*The Kerry Evening Post*,” November 5th, 1810, containing a report of the famous Annesley case.

By J. W. Hanna, Esq.: two pamphlets, viz. “The Trial and Conviction of Patrick Hurly, late of Moughna, in the County of Clare, Gent.,” and “An Appendix, being an Answer to a Libel entitled Patrick Hurly's Vindication,” A.D. 1701.

By the Rev. Robert O'Callaghan, D.D.: “*Anthologia Hibernica*,” Nos. 3, 4, and 6; and “A short Memoir on an Antique Medal, bearing on one side the Representation of the Head of Christ,” Dublin, 1819.

By R. Hitchcock, Esq.: “Titles of Papers read before the Geological Society of Dublin.”

By the Publisher: “*The Builder*,” Nos. 623 to 630, inclusive.

By H. W. King, Esq., 13, Cottage Grove, Bow-road, London: an etched plate of “The strong Fort of Ballysanon, in Leinster,

taken the 21st September, 1648"—a fac-simile of the original plan in the possession of J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Sec. S. A., London. The plate was the result of Mr. King's etching-needle, and will be used in a future part of the Society's Transactions.

By the Rev. George H. Reade, Inniskeen: specimens of the cement of the ecclesiastical ruins close to the Round Tower of Inniskeen, containing charcoal mixed with lime and pounded unburned lime-stone. Also, part of a human skull and thigh bone, taken from a kistvaen at Moat-a-Broghan, near Inniskeen, county of Monaghan. The skeleton to which it belonged was found beneath flags, just large enough to contain the body, lying north and south, with a quantity of charcoal underneath. Over the flags was heaped earth, and so Moat-a-Broghan was formed. This moat having been rifled for treasure before Mr. Reade saw it, the bones had been all broken in small pieces.

By Lord James Butler, the Rev. James Graves, and the Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, P. P.: various ancient coins.

By R. Hitchcock, Esq.: eleven impressions of seals, ancient and modern, one of which bore the legend,—s^r. GVILLAVME . DE NOVYERS . CHEVALIER; another, the legend, PETRUS . DONILAN . EPISS . CLUNF^s. This seal was apparently of the eighteenth century, and from the tasselled hat over the arms was evidently that of a Roman Catholic prelate. Concerning it Mr. Hitchcock writes:—

"The original seal is in the possession of my friend Thomas L. Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, to whom I am indebted for several impressions from it, and the following particulars:—'Peter Donilan was born not far from Loughrea, in the county of Galway, and was Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert in the year 1742.¹ He presided over that diocese many years, and was succeeded in the See by his brother Andrew Donilan, who was succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Costello, who, after presiding over the diocese more than forty years, was in his turn succeeded by the late Dr. Thomas Coen, to a letter of whose to me, in 1835, I am indebted for these particulars. I rescued the original matrix from the crucible of a brass-founder in this town [Parsonstown]. The arms on the seal are those of the Donellan family, and not the arms of the See. The clergyman's hat, with labels and tassels, was generally used instead of the mitre by the Roman Catholic Bishops in this country since the Reformation on their armorial escutcheons.'"

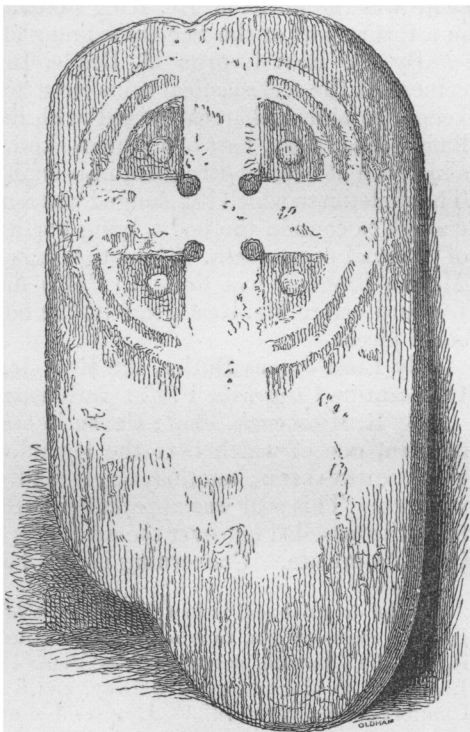
The Rev. Dr. Spratt, Aungier-street, Dublin, communicated a notice of an ancient sculptured stone, of which the accompanying sketch² is a perfect delineation; according to tradition, this stone

¹ See also the "Catholic Directory" (Dublin), 1837, p. 249.

² The Society is indebted to Dr. Spratt for the use of the excellent woodcut

to be found on the next page, and which has already appeared in Duffy's "Fireside Magazine," vol. iv. p. 46.—Eds.

marked the grave of an early Irish saint. It was of hard granite, in length 3 feet 5 inches, in breadth 1 foot 10, and in thickness 5 inches. The stone bore two sculptured crosses, symbolical of the Christian faith, one on the front and the other on the back; each cross is enclosed within a circle, the emblem of eternity. The crosses and circles are greatly worn by the action of the elements during more than twelve centuries. It stood in Owen's-lane (which leads from Corn-market, through St. Audoen's-arch, to Cook-street), near the door of entrance to the ancient church of St. Audoen, or Owen. From time immemorial it was called the "blessed stone," and was held in very great respect and veneration by the Catholics of Dublin—a respect so great that for ages past, and up to the



time of its removal, all persons, when passing by, laid their hands on it, and invoked a blessing, through the intercession of the saint, to perpetuate whose memory the stone was erected. In the year 1826, when the church near which it stood was undergoing repair, this ancient monument was taken up, and being regarded with slight respect by some workmen, it was carefully removed and buried in a yard in Cook-street, where it remained for some years. It is now in Dr. Spratt's possession.

The following letter conveys Dr. Petrie's opinion as to the use and age of the monument:—

“67, Rathmines-road, 21st October, 1853.

“MY DEAR DR. SPRATT,—In obedience to your request that I should give you my opinion respecting the probable antiquity of the interesting ancient stone on which a cross within a circle is sculptured, and which, till it came into your conservating custody, was to be seen near the ancient parish church of St. Audoen, I have no hesitation in expressing my

opinion that it belongs to a class of monuments—most probably sepulchral—which are now rarely to be met with in Ireland, and which appears to me to be of a very early Christian age; and I have no doubt that this stone is much more ancient than any portion of the very old church now remaining, with which it was formerly connected.

“ Believe me, my dear Sir,

“ Most faithfully yours,

“ GEORGE PETRIE.”

Miss Beaufort, one of the members of the Society, forwarded the following extract from a letter of Charles Stewart, Esq., C. E., employed on a railroad in Canada West, the particulars given by which, she remarked, might be deemed interesting, as resembling, and yet so different from those of our own Irish barrows:—

“ *September, 1854.*

“ While the workmen were making some excavations upon the shore of the lake, for the railway esplanade, they came across some Indian graves. I saw some of them opened to-day, and found numbers of things lying in the graves with the bones. In the first opened was a large silver spear-head, something like the spear used for fishing, only that it must have been employed as an ornament to fasten some part of the dress. There was also a plate of silver, something like a tea-saucer, and of the same size, but it seems, I think, to have been used as a brooch. Also a smaller one, with carved figures upon it. There was a large number of copper buttons, and a little looking-glass, in a carved frame made of one piece of wood. They seem evidently the things which had been ‘traded’ with the Indians when this country was first settled; and, what seems strange, there were the remains of a very curious pair of shoes, which were not half so much decayed as the bones, some of which were completely decomposed. In another grave there was an old jack-line, flint and steel, and two pieces of silver, about the same size as those in the first grave. In the third grave that was opened there were pipes, spears, arrows, together with three or four silver brooches, placed in a row across the chest of the skeleton. Some parts of the bodies were petrified; I have a part of the petrified lungs. I never heard of such a thing, and can hardly believe it; however, it was exactly placed as the lungs would be.”

Mr. J. G. Robertson exhibited a numerous collection of pen-and-ink sketches of cromleacs, by Alexander Johns, Esq., Manager of the Northern Bank, Carrickfergus. Some of these sketches were from drawings by Lieut.-Colonel Smith, a gentleman who has given much attention to the study of this branch of antiquities, and who has traced their existence in various countries. The sketches exhibited embraced examples from Ireland, England, France, Prussia, and Denmark, all presenting a striking resemblance to one another.

The Rev. Robert Hewson, one of the newly elected members, forwarded drawings of a carved stone, apparently a holy-water stoup, lying in the church-yard of Rathcore, county of Meath. The carv-

ings were curious, and proved the remain to be of the Perpendicular period. Amongst the sculptures was a shield charged, quarterly, with four animals, which Mr. Hewson states to be dogs.

The Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, P. P., Keash, Ballymote, forwarded a rubbing from a fragment of an ancient Irish tomb-stone, which he stated to be regarded by the people of that locality with great reverence. It was situate at Caltra, about a mile distant from the much-renowned Hill of Keash. Any attempt at its removal, he mentioned, was regarded by the peasantry as calculated to be productive of the most direful results to the person engaging in such an act. The spot where it rests is asserted to be the site of an ancient church and burial-place, although no vestige of either remains.

Mr. Hitchcock sent the two following communications to the Society:—

“In the interesting account of sun-dials by the Rev. James Mease, in the ‘Proceedings’ for 1853, he offers the suggestion (p. 363), that the great standing stones found all over our island, particularly in the south and west parts, may, among other uses, have served as sun-dials. I have seen many hundreds of these gallauns, or dalláns, as they are named by the peasantry, and I cannot easily conceive that they were ever set up, or even used, for such a purpose, though of course many of them would have served as sun-dials. One or two of my reasons for this assertion must be given. The gallauns are found in all situations,—on the mountain side and in the deep and secluded valley,—where, for the greater part of the year, the sun has but very little effect on them, and where they could never have been of any use, as sun-dials, to the inhabitants of this country. And is it not questionable, whether the ancient Irish were sufficiently acquainted with the principles of dialling to understand the construction and use of sun-dials, or of objects serving the same purpose? The gallauns are also sometimes found in rows of two, three, four, and five (I do not remember having seen more), with only a few feet distance between every two of them. These rows or groups I have little doubt are sepulchral, as I believe the greater number of the gallauns are;¹ while many more of them may have served as ancient landmarks, by which were divided the territories of the old chieftains. Since the preceding remarks were written, I have been obligingly favoured by Mr. Eugene Curry with the following meaning for the word ‘gallaun,’ which seems to strengthen my opinion as to the large standing stones having been used as landmarks:—‘gallán, an upright or pillar-stone, to mark a boundary or mearing in lands.—A very old word.’ O’Brien, at the word *ballán-cloiche*, in his ‘Irish-English Dictionary,’ tells us, that many of these stones, which, he says, were erected by the old Irish as monuments of some remarkable achievements, were inscribed in the Ogham character. Several of these inscribed dalláns, or gallauns, are still to be seen in various parts of the south of Ireland, both in the souterrains of raths, and in their original erect positions; and it is remarkable that, in gene-

¹ See “Kerry Magazine,” 1855, p. 8.

ral, they want the *cross*, which the smaller Ogham monuments exhibit. Standing stones, in all respects similar to our Irish gallauns, are also very numerous in Wales; and they are actually mentioned in the old laws of that country as *meini tervyn*, signifying *boundary stones*, the removal of which was punishable with death.¹ The word 'landmark,' as used in the Bible,² would seem to refer to such ancient standing stones. Some of our Irish monoliths may have also served as treaty-stones, &c.; but I think the few facts which I have mentioned are sufficient to show that they were not erected or used as sun-dials. It is said, indeed, that some of the Egyptian obelisks may have been intended as a kind of dial, wherewith to mark the hours of the day; but I believe the objections above stated, with reference to the Irish standing stones, do not so much apply to those wonderful monuments of antiquity. It is thus we have our own immortal Moore alluding to the Temple of the Sun at Balbec, when he says,—

“ ‘Whose lonely columns stand sublime,
Flinging their shadows from on high,
Like dials, which the wizard, Time,
Had rais'd to count his ages by!’ ”

“Judging from the beautiful lithograph given at p. 227, *ante*, the fine Ogham inscription recently discovered by our Local Secretary for Youghal, Mr. Fitzgerald, in the ancient oratory of St. Declan, at Ardmore, besides being a valuable and most interesting accession to our stock, seems also to be another of a very few remarkable instances of the occurrence of two descriptions of Ogham scores in the same locality. These consist of broad and roughly cut or *punched* scores, and fine pointed ones, like ‘a blade of grass,’ cut with some sharp *edged* instrument. Of the latter variety we have a representation in the lithograph of the inscription found in St. Declan’s Oratory, and examples of the former may be seen in the Ogham inscriptions engraved in the ‘Transactions,’ vol. iii. pp. 86, 192, and in the small stone represented in Mr. Fitzgerald’s lithograph at p. 227. Taking the entire lithograph as accurate, it therefore presents us with these two varieties of Ogham characters—the broad and coarse, and finely cut—in the two monuments from the same place at Ardmore. There is, perhaps, even a more remarkable fact of this nature, which may be noticed here, namely, that in two or three cases in Cork and Kerry, the *same stone*, in each case also one of a group, exhibits the two kinds of Ogham scores above mentioned. These facts may appear of little importance to the superficial observer; but, as I believe they are not accidental, I am of opinion that even less remarkable points will yet be of use in the elucidation of our Ogham inscriptions. Why inscribe the *same stone* with two sorts of characters differently cut; or why inscribe one stone of a group of two or more with one style of character, and the rest with another? I trust that gentlemen discovering or examining Ogham monuments will not fail to notice such curious points; and I am glad to see that Mr. Fitzgerald’s

¹ See the Rev. John Williams’ paper on Druidic Stones, in the “Archæologia Cambrensis,” vol. i. n. s., and engravings and descriptions of some of the

Welsh standing stones in the other volumes of the same valuable work.

² See Deut. xix. 14; xxvii. 17; Job, xxiv. 2; Prov. xxiii. 28, and xxiii. 10.

scientific eye has enabled him to draw a distinction between the characters on the two stones found at the celebrated Ardmore, as depicted in his lithograph. It is also important that Mr. Fitzgerald has noted that the material of the Ogham monument is sand-stone, which is the sort of stone almost always used for these inscriptions; but he has not said whether he considers it to be one of the stones of the district or not. These are points which I have frequently found it both interesting and important to ascertain."

The Secretary then laid before the Meeting some documents forwarded by Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Local Secretary for Youghal, as under:—

"The following correspondence, relative to the Ogham monument recently discovered by me in the east end of St. Declan's Oratory, tells its own sad tale, plainly proving that it behoves all interested in Irish archæology to watch with jealous care, in order to save from destruction, the few remaining relics handed down to our times.

"Extracts from Mr. Odell's letter are only given, and it is but right to observe that, when sending my remonstrance with the letter of the Academy, I mentioned to him, that I had kept copies, and asked to know if he had any objection to their being forwarded to the Kilkenny Archæological Society for publication. Not having since heard from him on the subject,¹ I think it but due to the noble cause of archæology to place the documents on record in your pages.

"*Carriglea, February 6, 1855.*

"DEAR SIR,—I enclose a letter which will explain itself, and which I shall be obliged by your returning to me; at the same time will you let me have the desired information?— I don't know what to say to the hint about letting them have the stone; what do you think? In haste,

"Very truly yours,

"EDWARD ODELL.

"*Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Architect, Youghal.*"

"*Royal Irish Academy,*

"*January 30, 1855.*

"DEAR SIR,—The Archdeacon of Cashel (Dr. Cotton) has handed me a rubbing from an Ogham stone which is situated at some distance from the ground in the tower of Ardmore Church; I think it is near the top of it. I had a chance in the course of the day of handing the rubbing to the Rev. Charles Graves, and he expressed a strong desire to know more about the inscription. From the memorandum sent with it, I infer that some stones and mortar have been removed from the inscribed corners of the stone, but the rubbing has no indications of the markings beyond the face of the stone. These side markings we want, to enable Dr. Graves to come at the full import of the inscription. He tells me that he has been informed that the stone might be easily and safely removed from its present

¹ Now March 1.

position. If so, it would be the best plan to have it taken down, and its place filled up with other materials. Perhaps this could be done at a trifling cost, which we might defray if we got the Ogham stone for our Museum. As you kindly assisted us in a matter of this kind some years ago, you will excuse my mentioning this matter to you, and particularly as it now appears more than probable that this Ogham stone is the one Mr. J. O'Donovan¹ and Mr. Wakeman saw at Ardmore, and not the stone which Mr. Windele engraved, and which you sent here.

"How is it that Mr. Windele has not noticed this stone? He appears to have suppressed his knowledge of it in his printed circular, published with a woodcut of the stone you sent here. As our collection of woodcuts of Ogham stones now amounts to several hundred, to illustrate Dr. Graves' paper, it would be a pity to leave this one behind, and especially as we have good reason to believe that it has on it a well-known name in the pedigrees, which will give it an approximate date, and so help to remove the doubt which hangs over the age of this stone and all others of the same kind.

"Your obedient servant,

"EDWARD CLIBBORN,

"Assist. Sec. R.I.A.

"Edward Odell, Esq., Carriglea House, Dungarvan."

"Youghal, February 8, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 6th, in reference to the Ogham at Ardmore, I beg to say I am very sorry to think that the Royal Irish Academy would have the *bad taste*, to say the least of it, to suggest to or request you to perpetrate such a barbarous piece of Vandalism in your little oratory as the rooting out of the newly discovered Ogham and sending it up to them would prove. I *really* thought the proper preservation of such objects was the great design of societies like the Academy, for surely half the interest attached to such matters is seeing them in their primitive positions and with surrounding connexions. Now this is *peculiarly* the case at Ardmore, where you have an Ogham, an ancient oratory, a Round Tower, and a ruined Hiberno-Norman cathedral, in the circumference of a few perches; and moreover, the Ogham inscriptions on both edges *so* built up in the masonry as at once to prove them deserving of a prior claim to antiquity than the oratory, or perhaps any other relic in this most interesting locality.

"What object is to be gained by this proposition I am really at a loss to imagine, as, from the cutting made round the stone, any one who has doubts of the accuracy of the lithograph now published by the Kilkenny Archæological Society (a few of which I enclose) can, on putting a ladder to it, read every word of the inscription.

"It seems also strange, that it is for Dr. Graves' benefit, in connexion with his work on Oghams, that the desecration should be required, as one of my first acts, after having the inscription cleared some five months ago,

¹ Dr. O'Donovan was one of the first who received an account and sketch of this relic when lately discovered. And although I have since received several letters from that distinguished anti-

quary on the subject, he never made the least allusion to having either seen or heard of it before; neither did Mr. Windele, who was much pleased with the discovery.

was to forward *him* a correct account, with a pen-and-ink sketch of it, requesting him to give me his reading of the legend; but, from Dr. Graves' silence, to the present, this seemingly was beneath his notice, though all the other gentlemen who were supplied with copies replied immediately.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDWARD FITZGERALD.

"*Edward Odell, Esq., Carriglea, Dungarvan.*"

William Slade Parker, Esq., Secretary of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, forwarded for publication in the Society's "Transactions," a little known statute of the fourteenth year of Henry III., by which the succession of heirs female was regulated in Ireland. It was supplied from a black-letter edition of Magna Charta in his possession, printed "at London in Paules Church yarde, at the syne of the Maydens Head, by Thomas Petyt, M.D.—MC.LII." folio cliii. The statute was as follows:—

"The Statute of Irelande made y^e xiiiith yere of Kyng Henry y^e thyrde.

"Henry, by the Grace of God, Kyng of Englande, Lorde of Irelande, Duke of Guyan and Normandie, Erle of Angeo, to his trustye and well-beloued Gerarde, sonne of Mauryce, iusticer of Irelande, gretynge. Whereas certayne knyghtes of the parties of Irelande haue lately infourmed us that when any lande doth descende unto systers within our dominion of Irelande, the Justices erraunt in those partyes are in doubte whither the yonger systers ought to holde of the eldest syster and do homage unto her or not. And forasmuche as the sayde Knyghtes haue made instaunce to be certiefed howe it hath ben used heretofore within our realme of Englande in lyke case at theyn instaunce we do you to wyte, that such a lawe and custome is in Englande in this case, that yf anye holdynge of us in cheyf hap to dye hauinge doughters to his heyres, our auncetours and we after the death of the father haue alwaye had and receyued homage of all the daughters and every of them in this case dyd holde of us in cheyfe. And yf they happened to be within age, we haue alwaye had the warde and maryage of them. And yf he be tenante to another lorde (the systers beyng within age) the lorde shall haue the warde and maryage of them all, and the eldest onely shall do homage for herselfe and all her systers. And when the other systers come to ful age, they shall do theyr seruyce to the Lordes of the fee by the handes of the eldest syster, yet shall not the leyst by thys occasyon exacte of her yonger systers homage, warde, or any other subiecyon; for when they be al systers, and in maner as one heyre to one inherytance, yf the eldest shulde haue homage of the other systers, or demaunde warde, then the inherytance shulde seme to be deuyded, so that the eldest syster shulde be Segniores and tenante of one inherytance (simul et semel), that is to say, heyre of her owne parte and segniores of her systers, whyche coulde not stand well togyther in this case, for the eldest can demaunde no more than her systers but the cheyfe mease by reason of her auncienty.

"Moreover, yf the eldest syster shulde take homage of the yonger,

she shulde be as Segniores to them all and shulde haue the warde of them and theyr heyres, which shulde be none other but to cast the lambe to the wolfe to be deuoured. And therfore we commaunde you that you cause the forsayde customes that be used with in our realme of England in this case to be proclaymed throughout our dominion of Irelande, and to be straitly kept and obserued.

"In wytnes my selfe at Westmynster the ix day of February, the xiiii yere of our raygne (A. D. 1231.)"

James F. Ferguson, Esq., Exchequer Record Office, Dublin, presented to the Society, for publication, a transcript of an Inquisition directed to ascertain the property of the attainted regicides, and noticing, amongst others, the estates of Colonel Daniel Axtell and of Thomas Woogan, in the county of Kilkenny. Mr. Ferguson's communication was as under :—

"The Commission is witnessed by James Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant, and is dated the 24th of October, 14 Charles II. It is addressed to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt. and Baronet, Thomas Worsopp, and John Shadwell, Esqrs. It recites the Act of Settlement, whereby all the honours, castles, &c. whereof Oliver Cromwell and the other regicides were possessed, are vested and settled in and upon his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albanie, Earl of Ulster, the King's brother, his heirs and assigns, except the lands, &c. granted to Michael, Bishop of Cork, and to Francis Lord Aungier. It directs the said Commissioners, by the oaths of a jury, to inquire and find out the honours, castles, &c. whereof the said regicides were possessed, and the value thereof; and also to make inquiry as to their chattels, real and personal. Instructions are added to the Commission, consisting of nine clauses, of which the last is in these words:—

"Item. You are to inquire what personall estate belongs to John Cooke, one of the regicides of his late sacred Majestie in this Kingdome, and in whose hands the same remaine."

"I subjoin the return made under this Commission:—

"To the Honble. the Chanc^r, Treasurer, Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Maj^{ties} Co^{rt} of Exchequer of his Kingdome of Ireland.

"May it please yo^r Hono^r." In pursuance of the Co^mission & instructions hereunto annexed, we hereby certifie und^r o^r hands & seales, y^t we find the several Sums under written to be due to the severall Regicides, in manner & forme as is expressed respectively.

"S^r Hardresse Waller, one bond of nine hundred pounds penalty for payment of fower hundred and fifty pounds, the fower and twentyeth day of June, one thousand six hundred & sixty, sealed by John Cooper, Esq., to S^r Maurice Fenton, for rent due out of the Lands of Carrigoginnell unto y^e said S^r Hardresse Waller. Interest due for the same to the five and twentieth day of December last, being two yeares and an halfe, one hundred & twelve pounds ten shillings.

"One bill obligatory of the penalty of sixty five pounds from James Casey for payment of Forty two pounds ten shillings unto William Pope,

the said S^r Hardresse Wallers agent for the rent of Whitestowne, payable the first day of November, sixtene hundred & sixty. Interest due for the same for two yeares Ending the first day of November, sixtene hundred sixty two, three pounds six shillings.

“One Bill made by Thomas Denny unto William Pope aforesaid, for nineteene pounds rent payable y^e last day of October sixtene hundred & fifty, nineteen pounds.

“One Bill or specialty made by John Mathews to y^e said Pope for payment of twenty-five pounds for rent due the first day of August sixtene hundred & sixty.

“One Bill made by Donnogh Dwyer, W^m Walsh & John M^cWill: of Ballysymon, to the said W^m Pope for ten pounds five shillings rent payable the first of August sixtene hundred & sixty.

“One Bill obligatory made by Maurice Downes unto the said W^m Pope of the penalty of forty pounds for paym^t of nineteen pounds ten shillings rent due the last day of September sixtene hundred & sixty. Interest due for the same for two yeares ending the last of September sixtene hundred sixty & two, two pounds.

“One Bill obligatory made by Patricke Creagh fitz William unto the said W^m Pope of the penalty of thirty eight pounds for paym^t of nine-tene pounds rent due the last day of June sixtene hundred & sixty. Interest for the same for two yeares & an halfe ending the last day of December sixtene hundred sixty & two, two pounds seaven shillings & six pence.

“One Bill obligatory made by Thomas O’Conneene & Thomas Roch fitz David unto the said W^m Pope of the penalty of twenty six pounds foure shillings for paym^t of thirty pounds two shift. for rent due the twenty [fifth] day of July sixtene hundred & sixty. Interest for the same for two yeares & an halfe ending the twenty-fifth day of January sixtene hundred & sixty, one pound twelve shillings & six pence.

“One Bill made by Gilliduffe O’Mallone & Edm^d fitz Gerrald unto the said W^m Pope of the penalty of seaventene pounds five shift. & foure pence for paym^t of eight pounds fouertene shift. & eight pence Rent due the five & twentyeth day of July sixtene hundred & sixty. Interest for y^e same for two yeares & an halfe ending y^e five & twentyeth day of January, sixtene hundred sixty & two, one pound.

“One bill obligatory from Edm^d Cloghoso to y^e said W^m Pope of the penalty of thirty-six pounds four shift. for paym^t of thirtene pounds two shift. Rent due the five & twentyeth day of July, sixtene hundred sixty & two. Interest due for two yeares & an halfe as aforesaid, one pound twelve shift. & six pence.

“One Bill obligatory more made by James Casey unto y^e s^d W^m Pope of the penall sume of eight pounds fouretene shift. & eight pence for paym^t of foure pounds seaven shift. and foure pence due the five & twentyeth day of July, sixtene hundred & sixty. Interest due for two y^eares & an halfe as afores^d, Ten shift.

“Other rents in arreare due to y^e s^d Waller, in the County of Lymerrick, still remaineing unsatisfyed.

“From David Dillon for the Mills of Castletowne, foure pounds.

“From John M^c Patrick & his partners halfe a yeares Rent ending

[at Mich.], sixtene hundred & sixty for the lands of Island Moore, being parte of the Castletowne, sixtene pounds.

"From Donagh Shagnussey and John M^cMorrice, for halfe a yeares Rent for the Lands of Ballimartyn, being parte of Castletowne determining as aforesaid, sixtene pounds.

"From W^m Cassey, deceased, for halfe a yeares rent for the Lands of Ballymacris & Labanamuck determining as aforesaid, twenty-five pounds.

"This rent ought to be satisfyed by [.], son of the said W^m who hath possessed himselfe of his said fathers personall Estate.

"From Vere Hunt, Esq., for halfe a yeares Rent for the lands of Curragh, Lisnemucky, Ballynegooole, & Ballynecurragh, determined as aforesaid, twenty-five pounds.

"From Tho: Roch and his partners for the remaind^r of the halfe yeares rent of the Lands of Lickadowne, determining as aforesaid, seaven pounds foure shillings.

"One Penall Bond from one Cox of Youghall, in y^e County of Corke, for paym^t of one hundred & eighty pounds to the said S^r Hardresse Waller, about September, sixtene hundred & sixty, w^{ch} bond now remains in the hands of Mr. Nathaniell Dunbavan, one of S^r Rich: Ingoldsby's agents, as apeares by his Examinations. Interest for two yeares determining in September, sixtene hundred sixty & two, thirty-six pounds.

"One Bond from one Mr. Quarum, of Rosse, sealed to one Power, of Dublin, the said S^r Hardresse Waller's serv^t for monys lent by the s^d Waller, twenty pounds.

"Wee also fynde by the deposicoñs of wittnesses, that Dureing the seazure of the said S^r Hardresse Waller's personall Estate at Tallaught, in the County of Dublin, severall parcellis thereof were sold by John Baxter & Phillip Fereneley, Esq^{rs}, and the monys re^d by them and payed by theyre order as followeth.

"For Corne ready treased [threshed] & sould to George Ayery, the said S^r Hardresse Wallers serv^t, forty pounds.

"For unthreshed Corne to them and one Jessopp, serv^t to S^r Richard Ingoldsby, forty-five pounds.

"For sheep and two steers sould by the said Baxter & Rec^d by him, fifty pounds.

"For twenty-foure bullockes sould to the said George Ayrey by the s^d Fereneley & Baxter, & y^e mony payed by theyre ord^r to Docto^r Robert Georges, fifty pounds.

"For a parcell of Meadowing sett by the said Mr. Baxter to the said Ayrey, & accordingly payed him, thirty pounds.

"Six veales delivered to one Robert Neale of Dublin, Butcher, by the said Mr. Fernelys order, valued at foure pounds.

"To Gregory Clement for Arreares of Rent due in the Kings County, from Henry Lestrangle, for two yeares & an halves rent for the Lands of Annaghmore, &c. ending at all Hollandtide, sixtene hundred sixty two, the yearely Rent of about thirty pounds, seaventy-five pounds.

"Memorandum, that the s^d Lestrangle pretends the paym^t of Eightene pounds, parte of the said Rent, unto Francis Coghlane, pretended former

proprietor of parte of the s^d Lands, who had his Ma^{ty} letter, to be restored thereto.

“From S^r James Shaen, K^t, for two yeares arreares of rent, of Kilcolgan, &c. at one hundred & forty pounds p Annum, two hundred & eighty pounds.

“From W^m Hamilton, Esq^r, for two yeares and an halfe Rent, ending at Allhallontide, sixteen hundred sixty & two, for the lands of Lislooney, &c. fifty pounds.

“From Hugh Flatery, for the like arrears for the Lands of Streamstowne, &c. at twelve pounds p ann: Thirty pounds.

“From Arthur Ursley for the like arrears for the lands of Knockindaly, Knockinboy, &c. at Eleaven pounds five shift. p An: twenty-eight pounds two shift. & six-pence.

“Memorandum, that the s^d Ursley pretends that the most of the Lands held by him from the s^d Clem^t weare Recovered by the Shrewsbury Adventurers who claimeth the Rent thereof.

“IN THE CITY OF LYMERICK.

“From Richard Leonard for the Areares of the Rent of the house wherein he Inhabitts, sett him by the said Clem^t at eight pounds p Ann: towards the three last yeares Rent whereof, ending at November, sixtene hundred sixty & two, he hath only payed nine pounds eightene shift. foure-tene pounds five shift.

“IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

“From Robert Lynn, dec^d, and his Executo^r, &c. for three years Arrears of rent of a house in the said City, and twenty foure Acers of land nere thereto, demised to him by y^e s^d Clem^t at y^e rent of twelve pounds p Ann: or thereabouts, no parte thereof being (for ought appears to us) satisfied, thirty-six pounds.

“TO MYLES CORBETT FOR ARREARS OF RENT IN WEST MEATH.

“Payed into the hands of W^m Webb, son in Law to the said Corbett by Phillip Pagenham, ten^t to the s^d Corbett's lott in Westmeath, one yeares Rent Due at May, sixtene hundred & sixty, being sixty pounds.

“From Phillip Pagenham, for the rent of the said Lands for the yeare Determining in May, sixtene hundred sixty & one, sixty pounds.

“Memorandum, that the s^d Pagenham pretends the paym^t of foure pounds the s^d yeare to George fitz Gerrald, Esq^r, who claimes to have an Interest in parte of the premisses.

“Rents in arreare upon the Tenn^t of Daniell Waldo, Assignee of Isaac Penington, for the lands in Westmeath.

“For Christopher Gilbert, of Mullingare, for the rent of the said Lands from May sixteen hundred fifty & eight untile November sixtene hundred sixty & two, one hundred & fifty pounds.

“Rent in arrears to John Lysle for his Lands in Westmeath.

“From Captain Henry Barker for three years Rent of the s^d Land, att one shift. two pence y^e Acer, they containeing one thousand Acers, two hundred twenty-five pounds.

"From John Watkens, serv^t to the s^d Cooke, w^{ch} he raised out of the s^d Cookes rents & consealed stocke, as Appears by the Deposicōns of the said Cookes Widdow, three hundred pound.

"From John Hodder, of Corke, for one hundred Ewes & Lambs of y^e s^d Cookes, sould him by the s^d John Watkens y^e twenty one day of May, sixtene hundred & sixty, fifty pounds.

"From Robert Smoote, gentleman, for one hundred Ewes & Lambes of the said Cookes bought as aforesaid, fifty pounds.

"From John Bayly & Tho: Cooke, merchants, for two hundred & eightene Weathers and Forty Ewes & lambs of the said Cookes sould them as aforesaid, eighty one pounds eight shillings.

"From Pierce Power of Corbinny, gentleman, for ninety eight sheepe which he bought, sixtene pounds.

"From Humberston Hurst, of Kinsale, in the County of Cork, Merchant, by Bond of Duble penalty remaining in M^r Cookes Custody, payable aboute seaven yeares since, one hundred pounds. Interest for seaven yeares, seaventy pounds.

"From Pierce Power, of the County of Cork, by bond, thirty six pounds.

"From Maurice Shannon, in parte of forty pounds due to the said Cooke, by Bond, forty pounds.

"From one Mr. Scott & Mr. Longe, of Youghall, by Bond. This bond was left in the said John Watkins his hands as M^{rs} Cooke deposeth, forty pounds.

"From Hierome Sankey and Daniell Abbott, Esqr^s, one hundred pounds by bond wth Interest for eight yeares. Towards which debt & interest hath bene payed to the said Cooke & his wife att severall times seaventy pounds, soe that wee conceive ther yett remaines due from them about one hundred & ten pounds.

"To Henry Ireton, son of Henry Ireton, deceased, for Rents due in y^e County of Kilkenny.

"From Richard Stephens, Esq., by specialty, payable to Charles Fleetwood, Esq^r, the first day of May, sixteen hundred sixty and one, eighty nine pounds five shift. & six-pence.

"From Mr. Tho: Pritchard, by specialty, payable to Robert Vaudrey, one of the said Iretons agents, the tenth day of May, sixteen hundred & sixty, five pounds.

"From Mr. John Hunt, by Noate payable to the aforesaid Hierome Sankey, seaven pounds.

"More from Mr. Thomas Pritchad aforesaid, nine pounds.

"From Mr. Thomas Hussey, by specialty, payable to the said Vaudrey, the twenty ninth day of September, sixtene hundred & sixty, twenty pounds.

"Francis Bulger by noate or bill sealed by Capt. Cornak, eighteen shillings.

"Memorandum, that all the above bills and noates are by the s^d Vaudrey acknowledged to be in his hands.

"It further appeareth that the rents & profitts of the said lands soe sett out to Henry Ireton, son of Henry Ireton, dec^d, have been for the space of seaven yeares before the sequestracoñ thereof re^d by Collonell

Charles Fleetwood & Collonell Hierome Sankey and theire agents, amounting yearly to six hundred pounds & upwards, but the certaintie wee cannott learne in Regard the said Fleetwood is in England & Collonell Sankey (though often desired) hath hitherto neglected to give an accompt thereof, but according to our Computacoñ it amounts in the whole to about foure thousand two hundred pounds.

"To Daniell Axtell for arrears of Rent due in the County of Kilkenny.

"From Edmond Cavanagh for rents due at May, sixteen hundred & sixty, about nine pounds.

"From William Cleere halfe a yeares rent for the lands of Dennaghmere due at May, sixteen hundred & sixty, thirty five pounds.

"From Nathaniell Williams, Brother in law to the s^d Axtell, for rent re^d in May, sixteen hundred and sixty, from John Todd, one of the s^d Axtells Tenn^t for the lands of Nicholastowne, twentie pounds.

"From one Mr. Leake, of Barkhamstead, S^t Peter, in the County of Hartford, in England, for five hundred Ash trees sould by him the said Axtell at fiftie eight shift. the peece, one hundred twenty five pounds.

"It appeares likewise by the deposicoñs of wittnesses, that one Nathanel Williams, the s^d Axtells brother in law, hath possest himselfe (amongst other things) of severall rents due from the said lands at May, sixteen hundred & sixty, in y^e County of Kilkenny, & tooke bonds to his owne use from divers of the s^d Axtells Tenn^t for theire Rents, and gave them Acquittances for the same, Butt being called before us Refuseth to give us any accompt what he hath rec^d or how he hath disposed thereof.

"TO THOMAS WOOGAN FOR ARREARS OF RENT DUE IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

"From John Johnson of Killurcan, ten pounds.

"From James Howeling of Ballycoñar, for arrears of rent for the s^d lands, twenty seven pounds.

"From William Walsh, for the arrears of rent of Cappaghenson, about six pounds.

"From Richard Daben, & Mortagh Cashen, or theire partners, for Arrears of rent of Cooleroe & Killneog, about foure pounds.

"To Walter Bourke & John Bourk, for the arrears of rent of Kilenoge, foure pounds.

"In the hands of W^m Warden, Esq^r, which he had raised and re^d out of the personall Estates & rents of the s^d Ireton, Woogan, & Axtell, as high Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny, for w^{ch} he hath given bond for the use of his Royal Highness over & above [what] he hath accompted for in the Exchequer, one hundred & twenty pounds.

"In the hands of Jonas Wheeler, for Corne belonging to the s^d Woogan, and sould him by the said Sheriff, sixteen pounds.

"TO THOMAS ANDREWS, ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

"One Bond dated y^e second of August, sixteen hundred fifty & two, of the penalty of one hundred pounds made by Ann Casey, now the wife of Drury Wray, Esq^r, residing in the County of Lymerick, for payment [of] fifty pounds to the said Andrews, the forth day of August fifty sea-

ven, which bonds was assigned over to the said S^r Hardresse Waller in Aprill sixteen hundred fifty & three, fifty pounds. For Interest since from August sixteen hundred fifty three, being thirty seven pounds Ten shillings, to the second day of September, sixteen hundred sixty & two.

“Paid into Treāry of the Dukes¹ rents due from May, sixteen hundred & sixty, as appears by an abstract out of the Audito^r office, three thousand seven hundred seaventy seven pounds ten shillings.

“ MAU: BERKELEY. [*loc. sigil.*]

“ THO: WORSOPP. [*loc. sigil.*]

“ J. SHADWELL.” [*loc. sigil.*]

The Rev. James Graves called attention to a great number of very interesting rubbings which were displayed in the room. They were, he said, fac-similes of a most important class of monuments,—being the memorials of learned men, ecclesiastics, and kings, who flourished in Ireland from the seventh to the twelfth century. The collection was made last autumn by Mr. Henry O'Neill, in one ancient cemetery, but that was a very remarkable one—Clonmacnoise, on the Shannon, celebrated for its group of ecclesiastical ruins, its Round Towers, and sculptured crosses. Mr. O'Neill had procured forty rubbings; and it is to be regretted that Dr. Petrie has not published the number which he saw and copied on the same spot many years ago, in order that it might be seen how many had been lost, or if any had been discovered since. Mr. Graves was sorry to say that these interesting antiquities were subject to daily depredations: sometimes a tourist carries away some portable example as a souvenir of the place,—more frequently the peasantry remove them to the other cemeteries to serve as grave-stones for some village celebrity, for happy is the wight that rests under one of these “blessed stones.” They are also used as stop-gaps in the boundary wall of the cemetery at Clonmacnoise, as sills of doors to the later buildings, and in many other ways are liable to destruction and injury. It was proposed to engrave the most interesting of them, if a special fund can be made up for that object, as the general funds of the Society are not adequate for such a purpose. About £15 would be sufficient for the engravings, and the Secretaries were ready to receive contributions, and see them properly applied. Those who could not attend the Meeting would be amply repaid by a visit to Mr. O'Neill, who was at present residing in Kilkenny, when they could examine, not only the rubbings of these monumental stones, but also Mr. O'Neill's ample collection of drawings and rubbings made to illustrate the great work on which he was, with a noble enthusiasm, employed. Mr. Graves feared that, for want of the patronage of the public, Mr. O'Neill

¹ The estates of the Regicides were granted by King Charles II. to James Duke of York, afterwards James II.:

they were again confiscated, and sold to pay the expenses of the war by which James was deposed.

might not be able to accomplish all that he intended, and much it was to be regretted, should such be the result,—but he would hope better things.¹ At all events, Mr. O'Neill had earned a name for himself by the portion of his work already issued, which would never die so long as genuine antiquarian knowledge existed, or taste for the beautiful in art lived amongst us.

The following papers were then submitted to the Meeting.

¹ On reading the report of the Meeting as given in a local paper, Mr. O'Neill addressed a letter to the public, which is here gladly reprinted :—

“ To the Editor of the Kilkenny Moderator.”

“ DEAR SIR,—In your report of the last meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, mention is made of the rubbings I took from the ancient tombstones at Clonmacnoise ; and it is stated that about £15 would be sufficient for the purpose of publishing these most interesting remnants, which sum is to be raised by contributions. I wish to say that I have placed the rubbings at the service of the Society for publication, if thought proper ; but I am not in any way to derive a benefit therefrom, nor to be precluded publishing them on my own account ; and, in fact, I do intend to publish some of them in my work on the ‘ Irish Crosses.’ From another passage in the same report it may be thought that my work on the ‘ Irish Crosses’ is not a successful speculation, and that its completion is doubtful. The passage I allude to runs thus :—‘ He (Mr. Graves) feared that, for want of the patronage of the public, Mr. O'Neill might not be able to accomplish all that he intended.’

“ I have not to complain of want of patronage. The work has never been advertised ; yet I have on my subscription list the names of the leading nobility and gentry of Ireland, from the Duke of Leinster downwards.

“ And to show the interest taken in the subject in England, I have had the honour to receive the thanks of the Royal Society of Antiquaries on three several occasions, and to be specially invited to the meetings of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and

Ireland, and also to be mentioned in flattering terms in the Catalogues of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The known difficulty of gaining admission to the Antiquarian Societies of London renders such flattering attentions most encouraging, and they are, I conceive, entirely due to the intrinsic merit of ancient Irish art, and the honest zeal with which I have brought it under public notice.

“ So far from my not being likely to accomplish all that I intended, I hope to do much more. My original intention was to issue about three dozen of prints, faithfully and fully illustrating the ancient Irish sculptured crosses. I was advised to add letterpress descriptions, and have done so. As I pursued the theme, I saw how desirable it would be to give an essay on ancient Irish art generally, and to illustrate the essay by coloured specimens taken from MSS., &c. This I intend doing without any increased cost to the subscribers. I have all the materials ready for completing the work, which I purpose going on with as soon as I reach London. In a word, I consider that, for one who is a stranger to the public, my success with this, my first publication, is such as ought to gratify the most sanguine expectations ; meantime I know, that my friend, the Rev. J. Graves, only expressed himself as he did through the most kindly feeling, partly induced thereto from his knowledge of the great labour I have been at in order to make myself master of the greatest development of ornamental art the world has ever produced—the Fine Art of ancient Ireland.

“ Yours truly,

“ HENRY O'NEILL.

“ *Kilkenny,*
“ *March 14, 1855.*”